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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

EDITED AND MANAGED BY
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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.GEN. GRANT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis Bulletin of Thursday last contains details of Gen. Grant's operations below Vicksburg, brought by the steamer *Luminary*, which left Milliken's Bend on the 5th inst. As has been previously stated, Gen. Grant, with his army, artillery, and the gunboats, made an attack on the rebel fortifications at Grand Gulf; they were said by the rebels to be impregnable and it was deemed by those who know the situation that the whole Federal army under Gen. Grant was in imminent danger. Immediately after the battle commenced and the situation of the batteries fully ascertained, the gunboats came up, and a more destructive fire was never opened on the rebels before. An eye-witness of the scene (a gentleman who has passed through six battles) informs us that every broadside of the Federal gunboats dismounted guns on the rebel fortifications. The slaughter was terrible, the rebels being at times unable to move their guns. The firing became weaker and weaker, till at last our men were not repelled by Gen. Grant's forces, who were on the transports, were moved over and occupied the place which the rebels had declared was impossible to take. Before evacuating, the rebels had spiked most of their guns, some of which are of immense calibre. Gen. Grant, in that engagement, captured 1,500 prisoners, and a considerable amount of ammunition and other stores.

The rebels went down the Mississippi and were holly pursued; they fled in confusion, the officers being unable to form them in line of battle till they had fled to their intrenchments or near Bayou Pierre, wherefore called Point Pierre, when they halted; but they were soon compelled to move from that place, the firing of the Federals being so destructive that the officer in command gave orders to retreat.

During this engagement the rebels moved down opposite Beriaville, and after a few days round the rebels fled their base, without any serious loss to our forces.

The latest advices from New Carthage state that the rebels were running and Gen. Grant was in hot pursuit. The Federals then moved forward to Port Gibson, capturing a number of prisoners, arms, and ammunition.

As the steamer Ruth came within sight of Greenville, the pilot saw a number of gullies and cavalry men above that place and behind the embankment, thrown up by Gen. Steele. The Ruth stood over to the Arkansas shore, when she was hauled on, and on replying, they opened upon her with musketry, but at so long a range she was not hit. A gunboat was keeping her company, and at once sent over to the rebels a few shells, some of which exploded in their midst, dismounting five riders. The Ruth met with no further interruption.

A portion of the Army of the Mississippi is now up the Big Black river. The distance from the mouth of that river to the bridge, which spans it, over which the railroad passes connecting Vicksburg with Jackson, is thirty-two miles, of which only twenty miles is navigable at the present stage of water for gunboats. How high up the Big Black Gen. Grant's army is we are not permitted to state.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Monday, May 11.—Jacob Langlois, charged with stealing 3 sacks of coffee and 2 kgs of molasses. Discharged. J. Bailey was presented as a suspected felon. Ball in \$300 for six months' good behavior.

Henry Myers, concealing a stolen horse, knowing the same to be stolen. Discharged. James Ployd, stealing a horse and buggy from James Branham. Discharged.

Lizzie Callahan, drunk and disorderly conduct. \$100 for two months.

Thos. N. Dene and Levy Woods, charged with having in their possession a two dollar treasury note raised to a twenty with intent to circulate the same. Sent to the Federal Court to be disposed of.

Katherine Stansinger, charged with stealing from Samuel P. Scott. \$100 to answer an indictment.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The various efforts made in this country to aid the suffering people of Ireland have led to go on if what we read in the English journals of the general condition of the unhappy island is taken as a sign and measure of the private and individual want there. According to an official statement recently made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the condition of Ireland has been growing rapidly and continually worse since 1859. During the three previous years there was progress, but in 1860 progress stopped. The value of the oat, wheat, and potato crops, with two thirds of the live stock in the island, from 1856 to 1860, averaged £39,437,000 per annum. But in 1860-61 this—the measure of the prosperity of Ireland—fell to £24,883,000, a decrease of nearly twenty-three million dollars in one year. In 1861-62 it fell to £20,077,000, and in 1862-63 it fell yet lower, to £27,227,000, a loss of nearly sixty million dollars, or nearly one third of the total value of the agricultural products. All this is laid by the English journals to the country which exists between the Irish peasant and the English, who have bought the great estates on the island and now monopolize the lands.

HENRY R. TAYLOR KILLED.—We learn that this young gentleman, son of Mr. Ben Taylor, a widow living on Harrod's Creek, was killed on Sunday about noon by a squad of Federal soldiers. The circumstances, as stated to us, are these: Young Taylor went to the house and entered the rebel army. He was wounded a few weeks ago, and returned home to his wounding, at least so far as to be able to go freely about. Our military authorities learned that he was there, and the Provost Marshal sent some soldiers to arrest him. Seeing their approach, he fled into a thick, They surrounded him and demanded his surrender. He answered that he would never surrender to any d—d Yankees, at the same time leveling his revolver at the nearest. The soldiers, having only the alternative of killing him or being killed, shot him dead.

EMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC SLOPE.—The St. Louis papers announce that several steam-boats were to leave that city on Saturday last with a very large amount of freight, and hundreds of passengers on their way to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri; thence they will take the mountain road opened by Captain Mullan, of the army, from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla, and make new homes in the fertile valley and mountainous district which have recently been developed on in the new, virgin, and vigorous territory of Idaho and Washington.

Captain Mullan had been unusually engaged during the years 1858, '59, '60, '61, and '62, constructing his road, which is now perfectly practicable for wagons from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla. That officer has left in the Rocky Mountains a piece of heroic work, which will forever stand as an enduring monument to his name.

BISHOP AMES, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sailed for Bremen, on Saturday, in the steamer New York. The Bishop goes out to preside at the German Mission Conference, and while in Europe he will visit the Scandinavian Mission of the M. E. Church.

THE list of Provost Marshals appointed under the enrollment law is nearly complete. The States of Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Maryland are not yet filled, but as soon as the appointments are made we shall endeavor to lay them before our readers.

A SHIP CANAL ROUND NIAGARA FALLS.—The Niagara Falls Gazette states that "H. D. Day, who has already constructed a canal from the Falls to Lake Ontario, has now consented to build a ship canal—if the Government will award him the contract—several miles in length, from Grassau to the point a few miles above Lewiston, and agrees to give several years of labor to the work with a doubtless of loss in three years."

A point seven miles above Lewiston would be a proper place for the terminus of "Ship Canal around Niagara Falls." If not in the immediate vicinity of the Cataract itself, it would be among the terrible rapids through which no boat save the "Maid of the Mist" ever yet has passed, and through which no other probably ever will pass. The Gazette is evidently in error in some way.

RESIGNED OFFICERS, &c.—We are requested to state that all resigned and deceased officers from the Army of the Cumberland will be paid in Louisville, Ky., upon application to Major William Allen, Senior Paymaster of the District, corner Third and Walnut streets. All non-commissioned officers and privates, discharged from the same army, will be paid at Nashville, Tenn., by Major S. B. A. Haynes Paymaster U. S. A.

A bank has been organized at Fort Wayne, Indiana, under the national banking law, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the privilege of increasing it to \$500,000. J. D. Suttmann was elected President, and W. B. Fisher Cashier.

John Triplett, who went from Owensboro with the rebels to the Southern army two years ago, gave himself up to the military authorities last week. He was brought to this city and forwarded to Camp Chase.

A little boy, aged about four years, belonging to Mr. J. H. Warner, of Cincinnati, was drowned in a vat in the tan yard of Mr. W. on Friday afternoon, into which he had fallen.

THE discharge papers of Richard Lucas, Company F, 27th Kentucky, were found on the street, and have been left at this office for the proprietor, who says he has been compelled to move from that place, the firing of the Federals being so destructive that the officer in command gave orders to retreat.

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The following letter of Gen. Burnside's will be of interest to many of our readers:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE STATE OF OHIO, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 8, 1863.

All residents of the State of Kentucky banished from their homes by any authority whatever, not higher than that of the Department Commander-in-Chief, residing at these places, on Saturday, May 12, at 12 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to go into a hearing of their cases; and all whom definite charges, supported by sufficient proof to warrant it, do not appear to have given up their right to be heard, on taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The General Order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to rebels, and forbidding the sale of arms or ammunition to destroy rebels, or with a knowledge that they are going to be used to destroy rebels, or to obtain a hearing of their cases; and all whom definite charges, supported by sufficient proof to warrant it, do not appear to have given up their right to be heard, on taking the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

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